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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WABASH COUNTY, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

*B. A. HARVEY.

The county of Wabash is an offspring of Edwards county, which embraced nearly all the eastern portion of the territory of Illinois, its northern boundary extending to Upper Canada; yet the first settlements made within the vast boundaries of the latter, were within the limits of what is now Wabash County.

The Wabash River, the eastern boundary had long been the highway of the redman, it had furnished him with fish, protected him from forest fire, and its prominent bank was the site of his village, while the heavy-timbered background, supplied him with wild game. The Piankishaws, a tribe of the Algonquin family, originally a part of the Miamis, occupied its banks, and a bend of the river to-day, is called Piankishaw, while another bend is called village bend. In 1811 the Shawnees claimed the territory. The stately forests and beautiful bluffs skirting the banks of the great Wabash River, for it is not to be confounded with the little river of the same name, affording favorite "watch-towers," for enemies, and noble eminences for the burial of the dead, all served to make this locality an ideal home for the red man. No wonder such scenes attracted his white brother.

Its first white settlers were the Tougas, also called Lauvellette, (now Lovellette,) brothers Augustus, William, Joseph and Francois, all well formed athletic men, who came and located on the site of Old Rochester, establishing a trading point on the river, the place being designated on the accompanying map, in the year 1800. These men were possessed of such natures as to brave the wilds of the frontier; they were feared and respected by the Indians and during the Indian

* B. A. Harvey, the author of this sketch of the history of Wabash County, is the great grandson of Augustus Tugus (or Tougas), the first settler of the county and a grandson of Beauchamp Harvey, one of the first settlers of the town of Mt. Carmel.

troubles remained and trafficked with them. The word of Augustus (whose stature is said to have been seven and one-half feet), among the treacherous Piankishaws was law, and he even went so far as to inflict punishment upon some of the tribe for petty theft. An Indian is bound to respect and admire his superior in strength, and in this capacity Augustus Tougas had demonstrated to their picked warriors that he was their superior, by friendly hand to hand athletic sports, and it was through these means that they stood in such awe and fear of him. While others were massacred and pillaged, he was never disturbed. He died in the year 1849, and his grave can be pointed out in the old cemetery located on the northwest corner of section 14-T-2-S-R-13-W. He was the great-grandfather of the writer of this sketch, and many are the stories that might be told of the exploits of Augustus Tugas, or Tougas, the Indian Trader who traveled and traded from old St. Vincent, a trading point located twenty-five miles farther up the river to this place, his home, and over all the surrounding country.

The first American settlement was made about the year 1802, by Levi Compton and Joshua Jordan, brothers-in-law, who came from the state of Virginia, and located on the river on Section 26-1-N, but not liking the locality, removed to Section 12, where they built a fort in 1810, known as the Compton fort, sufficient in size to accommodate one hundred families, and it was at this fort, that the first horse-mill in 1814, was erected.

Levi Compton was a representative man, being a member of the first Constitutional Convention in 1818, and from that date to 1820, was in the State Senate. He died in the year 1844, aged 80 years.

Joshua Jordan, while a resident in the state of Virginia for a time, was a tenant of George Washington, and was with the General at the memorable Braddock's defeat.

John Stillwell, a native of Kentucky, was a pioneer in the year 1804. He owned a negro slave named Armstead; the records of 1822 evidence the liberation of this slave in that year. Stillwell located on the S. W. Sec. 12-1-N-12, where he constructed a stockade for the protection of his family and

eccentric man, and although one of the wealthiest of the early settlers, he took pleasure in wearing the poorest of clothing, and in bearing the most shabby appearance. It is related of him, that at one time he lost his hat, and from that time forth, he went bareheaded until such time as his said hat should have lasted.

Enoch Greathouse, was also a pioneer of 1804. He entered the lands upon which is now located the greater part of the city of Mt. Carmel; he was a native of Germany, first located in the state of Pennsylvania, subsequently moved to Kentucky, thence to Illinois. The Greathouse fort was situated in Sec. 30-T-1-S-R-12-W, on the Greathouse creek.

Beauchamp Harvey, (my grandfather on the paternal side), a pioneer of 1819, entered and occupied a portion of the latter tract. He was in the war of 1812 and was with General Hull's troops at the surrender of Detroit. He was a representative citizen, coming from the city of Baltimore, to the state of Ohio; thence down the Ohio river and up the great Wabash, to be one of the first officers of the new county of Wabash. The trials and inconveniences, dangers and hardships of the pioneers of Wabash county, would fill volumes. Part of the county lying within the boundary lines of the Old Vincennes reservation, surveyed in 1804, and resurveyed in the year 1810, was disputed ground, and as early as 1811, each settlement was obliged to have its fort, or block-house into which to flee to at a moment's warning, for protection from marauding bands of Indians. The younger Tecumseh began to excite the Indians in the year 1810, to feeling of hostility against the whites, and fort building and armed defense began about that time. In the spring of 1809 John Wood came from Barren county, Kentucky, bringing his wife and seven children, and in the following year he constructed Fort Wood (the N. E. corner Section 36-1-N-13); it was the first thing of its kind in that vicinity, and was occupied by the Barneys, Higgins, Ingrahams and others. The specific inducement to the building of this as well as of Forts Barney and Higgins, was the Herriman massacre in the year 1809.

As early as 1810, a settlement was formed at Campbell's landing, (Section 11-2-S-14-W), the central figure of which,

was the family of that name. James Campbell, of Scotch descent came from Kentucky with a family of seven children, and thirteen slaves, all of which he set at liberty, eleven of which were afterwards kidnapped and sold back again into slavery. The Piankishaw Indians occupied a village a short distance above Campbell's Landing, at a point now called Village Bend, It was in the year 1815, that John Cannon, his three sons and his son-in-law, John Starks, crossed the river at Campbell's Landing, and built a home on the site of the old Painter graveyard in Section 26-2-S-14-W. It was late in the afternoon when the Cannon family took possession of their new home.

Two of the sons were to return across the river to Indiana, and went that afternoon as far as Samuel Campbell's. The father, mother, their daughter, and son Samuel, their son-in-law and an aged lady remained and spent the approaching night at their new house. Next morning they went out to cut a bee-tree they had discovered a short time before, and were attacked by the Indians. Cannon was murdered on the spot, and the rest of the family, except Samuel were made captives. The latter ran and leaped from a rock, or bluff, clear across the Bonpas Creek landing in soft mud. His body was found headless and bereft of the collar bones, and the lower portion of the body, left sticking in the mud. The bodies were wrapped in a horse skin and buried without a coffin in the first graveyard dug in the Painter graveyard. This is known as the Cannon massacre.

Soon after this, in the year 1815, Joseph Burway and Joseph Pichinaut were killed by the Indians. They had gone in quest of their horses to go to mill at Vincennes. Pichinaut was unarmed, but Burway carried a heavy rifle that made a peculiar report when discharged. William Arnold; John Compton and Samuel Sincoe, the latter on horseback, were in the vicinity at the time referred to. They heard the report of a gun, which they recognized as Burway's, followed by a volley, and guessing the meaning and result, without further investigation, spread the alarm.

The bodies of the men were found at the head of a pond in S. E. Section 15-2-S-13-W, stripped, scalped and mutilated. The body of Burway had been pierced by many bullets, and the character of his wounds, together with several reports of his rifle, showed that he had died game. Pichinaut was of a

timid, peace loving disposition, had been tomahawked, not shot, and his hands were split open from between the fingers, indicating that he had raised them in protection of his head. The Indian trail was pursued for some distance without important practical results, and calumny, that ever stands ready to tarnish the reputation of the brave, says that the party were about to come up with the Indians, and through cowardice, abandoned the pursuit. It is supposed that Burway killed five of his assailants. A newly made grave and the body of an Indian that had been concealed in a hollow log, were found by the pursuing party, and sometime after, three or four other bodies that appeared to have been hastily covered with leaves and brush were discovered. The Indian depredations brought alarm to the settlers and they fled for safety to Vincennes. It was in the year 1808 that William Barney who lived in western New York on the banks of the Genesee, sold his small possessions for livestock, which he drove to the Allegheny river, and exchanged for a raft of lumber, upon which he and his family floated down to the mouth of the Wabash river. He there disposed of the raft, purchased a keel-boat and pushed up the Wabash to Barney's rapids, afterwards the site of Bedell's mill. The male members of the family struck through the heavy forest to explore and select a spot for erecting a cabin. They reached a beautiful stretch of land covered with grass ten feet high, which was named Barney's prairie. The Barney cabin was built shortly after that of the Woods before mentioned, on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 23-1-N-R-13-W, where the town of Friendsville is now located; and at this place, in the spring of 1811, was constructed Fort Barney, which was sufficient to accommodate several hundred inmates. In 1812, the fort was felt to be insufficient, and all parties removed across the Wabash river to Indiana, and passed the winter in a blockhouse in the "Neck." (The Neck is that portion of Indiana lying between the narrow boundaries of the Wabash and White rivers.)

In the spring of 1813, they returned, and although the Shawnees, who claimed nearly the whole of the Wabash valley, and had their towns and camps all along the river, and were hostile, the settlers of Barney's prairie and vicinity were unharassed. William Barney was a representative man, and

did much by his influence and example to develop that portion of the county in which he settled.

Ranson Higgins, also built a fort which bore his name. He was a man of large stature and much physical courage; he was a miller and built a water-mill on what is popularly known as Barney's prairie creek about the year 1813. His oldest son was shot by one of the rangers stationed at Barney's fort, while practicing rifle shooting. The ranger put spurs to his horse and sped away to Vincennes for a physician, but though the horse was killed by the rider, medical aid came too late.

It was in Fort Barney in 1811 or 1812, that the first wheat bread in Wabash county was manufactured from wheat plucked, rubbed out and crushed in a mortar by hand, of one Mrs. Ingraham.

Palmyra, named after the famous city of the east, and like its predecessor of the East, destined to fall into decay, was the first county seat of Edwards county, when that county embraced almost one-third of the present State of Illinois, a portion of Michigan and Wisconsin, its northern boundary extending to Upper Canada. The town was laid out by Seth Gard & Company April 22nd, 1815, located on the Wabash river on part of fractional sections four and five, town one south, range twelve west of the 2d P. M. In its palmiest days it was a town of considerable pretensions, containing several stores, hotel and bank building. The buildings were constructed of hewed logs, many of them being double in proportion. The first Circuit Court held in Palmyra, convened July 11, 1815, over which Judge Stanley Griswood presided, and of which Nathaniel Claypool was appointed clerk, and in this year, 1815, the first jail was built of hewed logs at a cost of two hundred and fifty-five dollars.

There was no court house built in Palmyra; the courts were held at the house of Gervas Hazleton, one of the first settlers who came in 1814, was appointed clerk of the county in 1821 and served until 1823.

It seems that it was a great oversight of the County Commissioners to have selected this point for the location of the capital of their county; it was on the site of an old Indian village, at a sluggish bend of the river, on a sand ridge, nearly

surrounded with low marshes and sloughs. The Indians warned the people by saying, "Indian die here, squaw die here, papoose die here, and white man die here." It proved too true, for the town became noted as one of the most sickly locations in the West; the inhabitants died by the hundreds and were buried in the sand ridge below the town. Nothing but cornfields now marks the spot of either town or cemetery, not even a headstone exists to inform the passer-by, that hundreds of Palmyra's dead lie here. In a few years a vote was taken relative to the relocation of the county seat. Albion and Mt. Carmel were rival towns for the honor, and the former town being the choice of the people was selected; this was in 1821, only a short time after the close of the war of 1812. Albion being an English settled town, the people east of the Bonpas creek, felt very much aggrieved over the county business passing into the hands of the British, as they somewhat jealousy termed the citizens of Albion and vicinity; consequently four companies of militiamen were enrolled and drilled in and about Mt. Carmel, and made ready at a moment's notice, to march upon Albion and secure the records. The crisis arrived and the companies of militia met at Bald Hill Prairie, where they encamped for the night preparatory to marching on Albion early the next morning. Before reaching the town, they were met by a committee, sent to make terms of peace, and a compromise was effected, and the militia disbanded. Three years later Wabash became a county and had the privilege of managing its own affairs.

When the county of Wabash was organized in the year 1824, the county seat was established at Centerville, a little hamlet in Section 2-1-S-13; But, as a county seat, Centerville soon proved to be an utter failure, and in 1829, the seat of government was removed to Mt. Carmel, its prosperous rival, and today Centerville, like its predecessor, Palmyra, has not even so much as a stone to mark the place that was once the center of business activity.

In the year 1818, three Methodist ministers, then residing in Chillicothe, Ohio, came to the "far West", for the purpose of founding a town at the confluence of the "Great Wabash, White and Potoka rivers," as stated in a circular issued about that time. Two of these, Rev. Thomas S. Hinde,

a local preacher, and Rev. William McDowell who had served seven years an itinerant preacher, in the year 1817, had conceived the idea of establishing and populating a town on the Wabash, the then western frontier, that should have a civil and moral code peculiar to their views of right and justice. The Rev. William Beauchamp, who had faithfully served the church in the active ministry and editor of a religious paper, came in the capacity of a surveyor, and was the third in the trinity of founders, though not one of the proprietors.

The site of the town had been selected by Hinde and McDowell, the year before, evidenced by a bond for a deed bearing date February 27, 1817, executed to them by one Enoch Greathouse, whose Certificate of Entry bore date November 1, 1814, to convey section 20-1-S-12-W, to Hinde and McDowell, who acquired title to adjoining tract by patents from the United States as late as 1820. The proprietors of this new venture believed that the navigation facilities, afforded by its three rivers, would soon develop it into an important commercial city, and that its beautiful situation on the prominent bluffs of the Great Wabash, would render it an exceptionally healthy and desirable place of residence. Their first thought was to name their town "Three Rivers," but being profoundly orthodox in their religious views, the bluffs reminded them of the place where Elijah rendered up his bloody sacrifice to Deity, and being overcome with pious emotions, they adopted the biblical name of Mt. Carmel.

The town of Mt. Carmel was laid out on a large scale. Being so well located one mile below the shoals known as Grand Rapids, a reservation for hydraulic purposes was set apart, and a large portion lying between the town and the rivers, was laid out as a common for the use of the inhabitants of the town, and to induce immigration, lots were donated to those who would improve the same within a given time. Articles of association were drafted for the government of the town and placed on record at Chillicothe, Ohio, September 21st, 1818. These Articles made liberal provision for the building of a meeting house, a seminary and the instituting of a bank, all of which should be under the joint control of the law abiding citizens of the town. Article eighteen of the Association, has in later years been denominated, "Blue Laws." So ambitious were the proprietors to make Mt. Car-

mel, truly signify, "the garden of the Lord," that they may have been over zealous and puritanical in the construction of their laws, a synopsis of one of which is here given, viz—No theater or play-house shall ever be built within the boundary of the city; no person shall be guilty of drunkenness, profanity, sabbath-breaking, and many other offenses of greater magnitude, etc., he shall be subject to trial by the court of Mayor and on conviction, was disqualified from holding any office in the city, or the bank; was disqualified to vote; ostracism was to continue for three years after the commission of the so-called crimes. Such was the growth of Mt. Carmel, and the membership of the Methodist church, that in the year 1819, was established as the Mt. Carmel Circuit, embracing all the country, from Terre Haute, Indiana, to the mouth of the Big Wabash and extending into the interior of Indiana and Illinois, and these people earned for themselves, the honor of having erected the first brick church in the State of Illinois.

This first brick church in the State, was erected in the year 1824, at Mt. Carmel, and a cow's horn was blown to notify the congregation of the time for church. The church was transformed into a brewery, and was destroyed in the cyclone of 1877 which devastated a great portion of the town.

It is said that the first house built in Mt. Carmel, was erected and occupied by one Francis Dixon, who used part of the house as a store.

Beauchamp Harvey came in the year 1819, constructed and lived in one of three houses located on the site of Mt. Carmel, and I have heard my father, James Harvey, who was his oldest son, say that he, James, was born in one of those houses in the year 1821.

Rochester Mills, was located on the site of an Indian village, on the Great Wabash river, at what is known as Coffee reefs, the widest place in the river from source to mouth. It was at this point, Augustus Tougas the Indian trader in the year 1800, established the first settlement, and until a few years ago, the house he constructed was still standing on the bluff overlooking the river. This was a favorite place for the Indians to congregate, and I have heard my great Aunt, who was the daughter of Augustus Tougas, say that she had seen

at one time, as many as three hundred "children of the forest," gather in idle contentment about the rude trading place of her father. Its history has been a very eventful one. It has twice risen to prominence and importance, and as often sunk into decay and obscurity. It was the place where the compiler of this bit of history was born in the year 1850, not twenty rods from the trading-post of his mother's grandfather, Augustus Tougas.

Rochester bidding fair to become the metropolis of the county, a rival town, Pochahontas, was laid out, adjoining it on the north, but, the railroads and a system of drainage which depleted and interfered with the navigation of the river, causing rival towns to supplant them, and they went the way of the Indian villages that once occupied their site.

Old Timberville located on the corner of section twenty-three, was the outgrowth from the settlement of Compton and Jordan on the river at section twenty-six; the town was removed, and is now Allendale, a very thriving oil town.

Friendsville, located on the site of old Fort Barney, in the past exerted considerable influence upon the affairs of Wabash County. It stood high as an educational point, and has been the home of many of the county's ablest and most prominent citizens, among whom was Rev. C. S. Baldrige. The founders of this town, were English Presbyterians.

Lancaster was settled principally by people who came from Lancaster, Pa. It was surveyed by John Knapp in the year 1846, but the first house constructed on the site, was built by John Higgins in the year 1817, and was located on an Indian trail.

Bellmont and Keensburg, are the phoenix of old Rochester, modern, thriving towns, surrounded by the most fertile soils, and have no ancient history connected with them.

SCHOOLS—The first school taught in Wabash county, of which we have any record, was in the year 1816. It was conducted in a deserted log cabin near Barney's fort. The first teachers in this house were John Griffin and Betsey Os-good. A house was erected for school purposes in 1820, a quarter of a mile east of the town of Friendsville, constructed of logs, puncheon floor, seats and desks and greased paper for windows.

For some years prior to 1866, Rev. Samuel Baldridge had instructed pupils in the classics and other higher branches of learning in the church. In the year 1818, William Townsend, taught school and conducted religious services in a primitive cabin located on the southeast corner of Section 10-T-2-S-R-13-W. He was succeeded by Reuben Fox, who had taught school in Compton's Fort in 1814 and 1815. Robert Gibson taught school between the years 1815 and 1818, at old Timberville, settlement.

In 1820 on (Section 13-1-N-R12-W,) the first school was taught by one Morris Phelps, who afterwards became a Mormon preacher and emigrated to Utah. The first schools were conducted in Mt. Carmel as early as 1819, and the first teachers, were Mr. Curry; Mr. Schufield, and Mrs. Joy.

The first navigation of the Wabash River, was by means of rudely constructed flat and keel boats, which were propelled by poles, or sweeps. So unwieldy were they, that after propelling them to the markets below, they were left and the navigators usually walked back to their homes.

Imagine, if you can a trip from New Orleans with the small amount of money, obtained, hid away in a side pocket. Many are the thrilling stories I might relate of those early navigators of the lower rivers.

The first steamboat that came up the Wabash river, was the Commerce commanded by Jacob Strades, in 1819. It came from Cincinnati, and passed up the river as far as Terre Haute.

It was not until about 1832, that steamboating on the Wabash commenced with much regularity. Prior to this, one boat within the year was about the extent of steam navigation. From 1832 to 1856, the business was active, and the largest Mississippi and Ohio boats, were common on the Wabash, but soon after this, the railroads came into vogue, and the steamboat traffic became almost a dead letter, so that today, there is scarcely a boat on the river. Now and then a tug-boat makes its appearance.

It was in 1847, that the Wabash Navigation Company, constructed its great wooden dam across the river at Grand Rapids, where the town of Powhattan was located, for the purpose of navigation, and manufacturing, and immediately

following, flour and saw mills sprang up, and trade was drawn for fifty miles distant. This place became a veritable "angler's paradise," and so great was the fame of the place, that fishermen came from distant cities. In 1879, the old dam gave way and was finally removed. The present dam, eleven hundred feet in length, and twelve feet in height, was constructed by the General Government, together with a splendid system of stone locks, the total cost of which, approximated \$340,000.00, and again the place became a great popular resort, and railroads make reduced rates to fishing and outing parties, who visit in great numbers. It is the most beautiful, interesting and inviting resort in the entire Wabash Valley, and is visited by more people than any other point of attraction on the Wabash River.

The pearl and mussel industry grew to great importance, and experienced and capable pearl buyers, estimate that the total value of pearls taken from that part of the Great Wabash River bounding Wabash County, will approximate one million three hundred thousand dollars, and that the value of the shells taken from the same region, has reached as much as seven hundred thousand dollars up to the year 1911, and the pearl fishing has been going on ever since, during the season. Many pearls of great value have been found, and one is said to have brought the fabulous sum of \$8,000.00 in the city of Paris. Pearl buyers have come direct to Mt. Carmel to spend the pearl season, in pursuit of their occupation.

The season for taking mussels is fixed by statute. It opens April 1st, and closes October 1st of each year.

Mounds and Indian Villages—Almost every bluff, knoll or height above high water, on the Wabash River, within Wabash County, has been the site of an Indian Village, and there are more than one hundred mounds, most of which are scattered along the river, but the map accompanying this sketch is on a rather small scale, which prevents the location of many of them.

In my boyhood days I could dig up a "good Indian," most any place along the Wabash, and here I will mention my esteemed friend and neighbor, Dr. Jacob Schneck, for no history of Wabash county, would be complete without men-

tion of him, a physician, surgeon, botanist, author, a veteran of the Civil War, and one of the most universally popular men, whose collections of woods on exhibition at the Columbian Exposition, and now to be seen in the Field Museum at Chicago, are not surpassed. He was a student of the natural sciences, and in the science of botany, he bore a national reputation, being the original discoverer of several branches of plant life, the existence of which were theretofore unknown to science. With Dr. Jacob Schneck, I have often gone digging and delving into the mounds and graves of our prehistoric brothers.

I, at times, was the Doctor's pilot, for in my boyhood wanderings up and down the Wabash, with a gun on my shoulder, I had found and located mounds, had collected many stone axes, hoes and arrows of flint, pottery, pipes, mortars, fish spears and many other relics, which to me at that time had no great value, for I had given many pieces to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, through Robert Ridgway, a schoolmate of mine, connected with that institution, who grew famous as an ornithologist, and I, had also furnished the Indiana state Geologist with many good specimens of the stone and flint age.

I found on the John McCleary's bluff (and by the way, he settled there in the year 1817), the greatest field for pottery, and there I obtained the most perfect specimens that were ever collected in Wabash county. I found Rochester to be a veritable prehistoric graveyard, and in the fields below the town, found many graves lined with stone taken from the river, full of bones, and sometimes a flint, iron hatchets, while the plow had turned up many stone implements in the fields, and on the hills about the town, I found several mounds, dug outs, places of habitation made in the side of the bluff toward the river. I think the finest stone pipe I ever saw, which is now in the Smithsonian Institute, came from this locality. Hanging Rock, which is a short distance below old Palmyra's site, never gave me very much but bones, too many other resurrectionists had been there before me. I dug into several mounds, found it very hard work, and was usually rewarded with the remnants of charred pottage, and sand stones giving evidence of fire, while on their surface there was often intrusive graves. There are twenty-

one mounds on the southwest of 31-1-S-12, which I believe have never been investigated, and there are, no doubt others in the county in the same condition for it takes a lot of curiosity and sinew, to encourage one to dig through, even a medium sized mound.

Black Hawk War. Many men from Wabash County, served in this war, and I have before me a list of one hundred and three names, officers and volunteers, mustered out August 15th, 1832. Second Regiment of Second Brigade, Captain John Arnold, First Lieutenant George Danforth, Second Lieutenant, Samuel Fisher, were some of the officers, the list being long.

In the Mexican War, Wabash county had brave and fearless sons, under the command of Hardin, Bissell, Forman and Baker, and in the year 1911, one of them, Rev. V. D. Lingenfelter still survived.

Wabash County's past in the Civil War, is largely in common with her neighboring counties. In 1860, her population was only 7,233, and out of this number there were enrolled 936 men (or nearly 13 per cent of the whole population) who took part in that war, and among them was Theodore S. Bowers, who achieved a splendid war record, was made Colonel in the regular army, and was Adjutant on General Grant's staff.

In November, 1917, Wabash County had men in the service against Germany to wit: 35 in the navy, 74 enlisted in army, 92 drafted, and 35 per cent of draft to be called.

In compiling this bit of reminiscence and early history of Wabash County, I have tried to be brief, setting out only the matter, from which a collator may cull the material desired, omitting much and many persons entitled to notice.

At this time I have in mind, "Jack Habberton," the author of "The Jericho Road," whose home and school days were in Mt. Carmel, and who drew from it, his characters, and made it the "Mount Zion," of his novel, a satire published in the year 1877, and where he, in the character of "Lem Pankett," lies buried, and a shapely monument, is supposed to mark his grave.